

Model # 1: Extended Manufacturer Responsibility Model (Maine)

1. All products sold in the State are labeled with the manufacturer's name.
2. Manufacturers who will not comply with the producer responsibility model cannot sell their products in the State.
3. Local governments can participate in collection and recycling of covered electronic products by having them delivered to a consolidation facility (e.g., transfer station, recycling facility, by contracting for curbside pickup, etc.)
 - a. Consolidation facilities identify the manufacturer items received and keep tab on level of covered products coming in.
 - b. Consolidation facilities work with manufacturers to implement a financing system to cover handling, transportation and recycling costs.
4. Manufacturers may work with consolidation facilities but, in any event, are responsible for handling and recycling of covered products produced by the manufacturer, purchased by citizens of the State and received at consolidation facilities.
5. Manufacturers are also responsible for a pro rata share of orphan waste.
6. Manufacturers put together a plan for collection and recycling or reuse of covered products. There can be a collective recovery plan with other manufacturers.
 - a. Plans include, among other things, public education, implementation and financing details, performance measures, alternative actions and annual sales data of the number/type of covered product sold by the manufacturer in the State.
 - b. Manufacturers also have to submit annual reports with statistics on products sold in the State.

Model # 2: Advanced Recovery Fee Model (California)

1. Only covered products that can be sold in the European Union can be sold in California.
2. Manufacturers send a notice to retailers that sell any covered electronic device that they make, notifying them that the device is covered by a fee.
3. If a retailer sells a refurbished covered device, the manufacturer is required to comply with notice requirements only if manufacturer directly supplies the refurbished device to the retailer.
4. If the manufacturer gets concurrence by the state that a device wouldn't be a hazardous waste when discarded, the device is no longer covered by a recycling fee.

5. When a consumer purchases a covered device (new or refurbished), s/he pays a fee (\$6-10 depending on the size of the screen).
6. The retailer needs to collect this at time of purchase and may keep 3% of the fees as reimbursement for costs associated with collecting the fee. The retailer sends the rest to the State.
7. The recycling fee is stated as such on the receipt.
8. An Electronic Waste and Recovery and Recycling Account is established to receive the fees and pay for the program.
9. Fees can be changed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.
10. There are set procedures for paying recycling fees to the State (quarterly) and a government structure to handle and oversee the program.
11. If a manufacturer isn't in compliance with the law, that manufacturer cannot sell its products in the State.
12. The product has to be labeled with the manufacturer's brand label (readily visible).
13. Manufacturers need to turn in at least annual reports with data on the devices (including hazardous materials and products sold, and retailers to which the manufacturers sent notices of the fee, including Internet and catalogue retailers).
14. A person who exports covered electronic waste or a device intended for recycling or disposal to a foreign country or to another state for export to a foreign country has to demonstrate that it's not creating a problem elsewhere.
15. There are authorized collectors and recyclers who will be paid by the State from the fees. These entities have requirements, also.

Model # 3: Alternative Model

1. Each manufacturer whose covered electronic products are sold in the state submits a plan to recover end of life products. The plan can be from an individual manufacturer or from a consortium of manufacturers. The plan must:
 - a. Show how the manufacturer will provide collection, transportation and processing conveniently and at no additional costs to consumer;
 - b. Rely on existing infrastructure and businesses in the state to the extent practical;
 - c. Show how the approach is the most cost effective to citizens; and
 - d. Assure recycling services throughout the state to individuals, small businesses, schools, government and charities;
 - e. Include a campaign to promote reuse of covered products and end of life management of the products by final users.

2. Collectors, transporters and processors of covered products register with Ecology. A list of registered collectors, transporters and processors will be provided to manufacturers for their use when developing their plans and negotiating services needed to implement their plans.
3. The products sold by these manufacturers are clearly labeled, including designation that the product was sold into Washington State.
4. Products moved into the state after purchase will be treated as a product sold within the state and handled according to the manufacturer's plan.
5. Collectors of orphan covered products may charge a fee for collecting, transporting and processing costs.
6. The manufacturers submit periodic reports to Ecology with data about units recycled.
7. There is a collective industry target recovery rate that must be met by 2012. This target might be, for example, 80% of all TV's sold in the past 14 years and all computers sold 6 years previously.
8. Manufacturers can work together, and with others (local governments, retailers, charities, etc.) to develop a system that will enable them to meet these goals through this model.
9. If the targets aren't met, by 2012, the state will implement a standard program for collecting, transporting and processing covered products.
10. The state program will be supported by a fee collected at the wholesale level, or retail level (when a covered product is sold directly to consumers from the manufacturer or assembler) as part of the total retail cost; not a separate fee. The fee will cover all costs including retail administrative costs, government administrative costs, and collecting, transporting and processing costs. .
11. The fee will be paid in advance as part of the wholesale cost by the retailer. The fee will be part of the retail price of the product, not an added fee collected at retail.
12. Retailers and manufacturers will report the number, brands and types of products sold into the state.

Model # 4: Non-Financed Approach

1. All programs remain voluntary and there are no goals.
2. Local governments may finance, as approved by their local authorities, reuse and recycling programs.
3. Companies are encouraged to introduce/maintain reuse and recycling programs but these are not required.
4. Ecology is given additional funds to inform citizens of available recycling opportunities.